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COSMETIC-BASED AGENT AND METHOD FOR REMOVAL OF TATTOOING
[Mittel und Verfahren zur Entfernung
von Taetowierungen auf kosmetischer Basis]

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The problem to be solved in this invention is the following:

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Many people who allowed themselves to be tattooed in the past later regret this. Very often they are also compelled by outside circumstances. Thus, for example various individuals in an elevated position at work who have a tattoo on the lower arm in summer when it is hot may not wear a short-sleeved shirt or may not turn up the sleeves if their tattooing becomes visible thereby. They are forced to wear long-sleeved shirts or to have the tattooing removed.

For all these individuals who would like to have tattooing removed again, to date there has not been a genuinely satisfactory solution. Only the following options were available to them:

- grafting of skin which was associated with surgery
- laser removal
- etching off with acid.

All three possibilities however may be unsatisfactory. The first is extremely expensive and complex and leaves scars. In the second, the tattooing is not completely removed and nevertheless scars must still be tolerated. And the third solution may not be satisfactory since after etching off with acid, shrivelled and wrinkly skin remains.

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The longstanding problem can now finally be solved with the invention. This invention is a stick which on its tip contains a pumice stone 1 or pumice sponge 1 which has been impregnated with a special liquid. The tattoo is rubbed back and forth with this stick, i.e., with its tip. This friction heats the skin and its pores can open. The liquid with which the pumice stone 1 or pumice sponge 1 has been impregnated can be absorbed by the pores. At the same time, in this

* Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

process the tattooing pigment is drawn out so that the tattooing disappears. A small scab then forms temporarily. In order to achieve total removal of the tattooing, this same procedure is used again after roughly two to three months.

Here, it should be mentioned that mechanically applied tattoos can be more easily removed than manually applied tattoos, because in the first case, the tattooing is only two layers of skin deep, in the second case however up to three or four layers of skin deep. But if only one to two layers of skin are pierced in the tattooing, normally one to two treatments are sufficient to remove the tattooing.

Another advantage of this type of removal is also that it is /3
completely painless. The friction removes only the uppermost layer of skin, the horny skin. Rubbing is therefore done only until a certain heat is produced and not until it hurts.

The figure shows a cross section of the tattoo removal stick, likewise on its tip the pumice stone 1 or pumice sponge 1 which is normally 4 to 6 mm wide. The liquid is located in the cavity 2 of this tattoo removal stick. The liquid is composed of diverse, purely natural substances. The main additive is coconut milk (roughly 80% by weight). It dissolves the tattooing pigment and draws it out. This action is intensified by an added secondary substance, specifically lactic acid (roughly 4% by weight, but a maximum 10% by weight). Another secondary substance consists of onion juice (roughly 14% by weight) which helps to open the pores.

The subject matter of this invention is not only the above described liquid, but also the entire combination with the stick and the pumice stone-like material, and the rubbing, that therefore the

tattooing can be removed with rubbing together with the stick and its pumice stone-like tip and the above described liquid. But, it must also be considered that the liquid can also be delivered into the skin with laser radiation or with ordinary thermal radiation because in this way the pores are likewise opened. In the production of the liquid, it is therefore irrelevant whether the same or similar substances are also produced synthetically.

CLAIMS

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1. Skin treatment agent for removal of tattooing, characterized in that it contains coconut milk, lactic acid and onion juice.

2. Skin treatment agent as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the coconut milk comprises the overwhelming portion of the agent, for example 60 to 90% by weight, preferably roughly 80% by weight.

3. Skin treatment agent as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the lactic acid comprises 1 to 10% by weight of the agent, preferably roughly 4% by weight.

4. Skin treatment agent as claimed in one of Claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the onion juice comprises 10 to 25% by weight of the agent, preferably roughly 14% by weight.

5. Method for removal of tattooing from the skin using the skin treatment agent as claimed in one of Claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the skin is heated to open the pores and the skin treatment agent is allowed to act on the heated skin.

6. Method as claimed in Claim 5, characterized in that the skin is heated by friction.

7. Method as claimed in Claim 6, characterized in that the skin is rubbed with a porous body which has been impregnated with a skin treatment agent.

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8. Method as claimed in Claim 7, characterized in that the porous body is a pumice stone body.

9. Device for executing the method as claimed in Claim 8, characterized by a handle part to which a pumice stone body is attached and which contains a cavity which is connected to the pumice stone body.

10. Device as claimed in Claim 9, characterized in that the cavity in the handle part contains the skin treatment agent as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4.

11. Device as claimed in Claim 9 or 10, characterized in that the handle part is a pencil-shaped stick and the pumice stone body forms the tip of the stick.

